

## M. QUAD'S YARNS

Uncle Jim Kelly's Bank Account—Arizona Kicker Editorials.

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When Col. Carter opened his bank at Silver City, Uncle Jim Kelly dropped in one day to see how business was going. The workings of a bank were explained to him several times over, and he was invited to become a customer. After thinking the matter over for awhile he replied:

"Kumel Carter, I've allus bin a squar' man and gin everybody a squar' deal. It wouldn't hardly be a squar' deal if I was to put my money in your bank."

"How do you mean?" was asked.

"Well, now, I've got \$600 down in my bootleg, and I'm goin' over to White Rock to-morrow. The chances ar' even up that I'll be stopped on the trail by a robber."

"And if your \$600 is in the bank, you'll save it."

"Yes, but that ain't the pint. That robber will get the drop on me, and yell for me to shell out. I'll shell out \$20 or \$30, and he'll look at me in disgust and say:

"Uncle Jim, whar's that bootleg o' money?"

"In the bank at Silver City," says I.

"It ain't a squar' deal by me," says he.

"It ain't says I. 'It's a reg'lar put-up job to beat you out o' \$600."

"That's the way he'd talk, and that's the way I'd talk," continued Uncle Jim to the colonel, "and I'd be almost ashamed to look him in the face. This is a keutry in which everybody has got to hev a fair and a squar' deal."

"But you are a queer man to want to be robbed of your money," said the banker.

"I don't want to be robbed, but I don't want to play no snide game on anybody. If my money is in the bank then no robber has a fair show to get it."

"I'll tell you how to fix it, Uncle Jim. Leave your money here, and if you are held up give the robber a check for it. He can then come down and draw his cash."

"And you'll pay the check?"

"I will."

"And not give him away?"

"I'll pay over the money and not say a word."

It was so arranged, and four days later Uncle Jim's check, written in pencil, and calling for \$500, was presented at the bank by a stranger and promptly cashed. Later on, when the old man showed up and was asked about it, he explained:

"The kuss got the bulge on me as I was crossin' Beaver Creek, and I just filled out the check and handed it over. He said it was a squar' deal, but it made him an extra ride of a hundred miles, and I guess I'll draw out that balance and not do any more business with your bank. I'm a man as allus pays cash down and does the squar' thing, and I don't want folks to say I'm trying to work any new-fangled dodges."

## Editorial Comment.

The editor of the Kicker (who is ourselves) would incidentally remark that the present postmaster (who is also ourselves) is the best postmaster this town ever had.

A Pine Hill man named Joe Swift started in to drive all the republicans out of that town the other day. He's had four of the seven bullets picked out of him, and is wondering what dropped.

His honor the mayor (who is ourselves) made a rattling good campaign speech last Monday night at the risk. We have heard several people say that it was a corker, and the means of making many votes.

The only excuse the Lone Jack democrats have for shooting at Col. Bill Freeman was that he spread himself for a four-hour speech. You couldn't keep an Arizona crowd at a hanging or a horse race half of that time.

Capt. Tom Baxter advertises that he is loyal to Arizona. If he thinks that will run him into office he's much mistaken. For five days every week he's so drunk that he can't spell the name of the territory, and he puts in the other two making a political ass of himself.

We notice that Col. Steve Smith is opening his mouth a great deal on politics this year, probably with a view of securing an office next spring. Steve had better simmer down, or the officers will be after him to serve out those three other years at South Bend prison.

## Reasons.

"Can your friend show his reasons for voting for that extraordinary manner?"

"I reckon not just this minute," replied Senator Sorghum, glancing at the clock. "It's most time for the bank to close, and it's more likely he has deserted 'em."—Washington Star

## Condolences.

Member of the Firm—James! Office Boy—Yes, sir.

Member of the Firm—James, I am very glad to learn, upon investigation, that your grandmother is really dead, and that you are therefore not lying to me in order to go to the baseball game this afternoon.—Detroit Journal.

## They Never Quarrel.

"Speaking of matrimonial felicity, Bluffs and his wife haven't had a cross word since—since—"

"Well?"

"—since they were divorced."—Chicago Post.

## HOT WATER FOR LICE.

An Insect Destroyer Which Does Its Work Thoroughly and Can Be Had for Nothing.

The Messenger very sensibly says that boiling hot water is a lice killer about which we read very little in the poultry papers; but it does the work very thoroughly, and is very cheap. In a poultry house where the pests have obtained a foothold hot water will greatly assist in their extermination. The waste water on wash day can be used for this purpose, being returned to the stove after it has served its end at the wash tub and reheated. If the walls, rooms and nesting boxes are drenched with this the larger proportion of the lice will be destroyed. Instantly, and those which escape will meet their fate in the coat of white-wash which should follow within a day or two. If the nursery coops are turned upside down and hot water sprinkled over the inner surface until it flows into and through every crevice, not a single louse will survive the treatment. This should be done in the forenoon of a bright day in order that all dampness may be dissipated before the brood returns to it at night. We have nothing laid up against the lice killer makers, and have no desire to injure their business, but everybody cannot buy these things; and while they are a convenience, it is just as well to admit the fact that they are not a necessity. The lice can be conquered more cheaply, but to do this involves the expenditure of more time and labor.

## DOUGLASS MIXTURE.

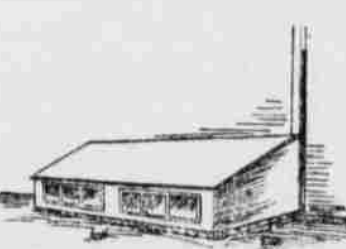
Although Recommended as a Tonic for Fowls, It Is Really a Very Strong Poison.

Douglas mixture is composed of one ounce of copperas, one ounce of sulphuric acid and half a gallon of water. It is recommended as a tonic for fowls, but is really a poison, and while its use once a week may do no harm, the practice of using it as a regular tonic will result in the destruction of the flock. The free sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) attacks all organic substances, and the fowl is no exception. In experiments made, in which a teaspoonful of the mixture was added to a gallon of drinking water, the fowls were apparently improved in appetite for a few days, but gradually declined and finally became weak and debilitated. Examination of the fowls that were killed showed the liver to be very large and soft, while small tumors were noticed. The intestines contained red sores, as though the lining membranes had been rubbed off. The throats were affected with small tumors, and every portion of the bodies seemed affected in some way. If a bird is healthy it needs no such tonic, and so far as Douglas mixture is concerned it should be avoided.—Farm and Fireside.

## HANDY DUCK HOUSE.

How to Build Quarters Which Are Inexpensive, But Answer Every Purpose.

Ducks are easily the most profitable of all poultry, if the flesh product simply is considered, while as layers of eggs the Pekin duck is exceedingly profitable. There can be no doubt that it would be wise for more farmers



HANDY DUCK HOUSE.

to keep a flock of breeding and laying ducks, and for this purpose there is no better breed than the large white Pekin.

As ducks roost on the floor, only low quarters are needed. A low shed-roofed affair can be put out the side of the barn or other farm building in the manner shown in the cut, three feet of height being sufficient. Let the pen open into the large building, the partition between being hinged at the top, so that by raising it one can clean out the pen and put in dry bedding. One can thus build duck quarters very inexpensively.—Orange Judd Farmer.

## Many Varieties of Pigeons.

The following varieties of pigeons appear in the last premium list of the Boston pigeon show: Carriers, pouters, pigmy pouters, barbs, tumblers, short-face tumblers, inside tumblers, long-face clean-leg tumblers, long-face bald or beard tumblers, saddle tumblers, muffed beard tumblers, muffed barred tumblers, Jacobines, owls, African owls, Chinese owls, trumpeters, fantails, oriental, frills, blondestines, antinettes, bluettes, aliverettes, turbitones, turbitas, magpies, swallows, fairy swallows, dragons, nuns, archangels, tipplers and homers. Each of these varieties is divided into several classes, chiefly on the score of coloring.

## Guinea Fowls on Farms.

Every farmer ought to have a few guinea fowls to add to the variety of feathered life on the farm. They are also a good protection against such predators as hawks and other enemies of young chickens, their loud cries on the approach of any such intruders giving signal to the weaker fowl to make its escape. Guinea fowls are a rather wild fowl and will not bear confinement well. It is not best to keep them unless there is good range. The hens are great layers, but will mostly steal their nests, and will bring off very large broods. The young guinea fowl are very hardy, and not so subject to disease as are other fowl.

## LETTER FROM ALGER

The Secretary of War Tells of the Work of His Department.

## THE SICKNESS AMONG VOLUNTEERS.

Many Commanding Officers Responsible for Much of It—What the Surgeon General, Commissary General and Quartermaster General Have Done.

New York, Aug. 21.—Chauncey M. Depew has received the following letter from the secretary of war and has consented to its publication. It was written in reply to a request for information.

My Dear Mr. Depew: The great pressure of business has up to now prevented me from sending to you the statement you were kind enough to ask for as to what had been accomplished in the way of outfitting the army for the field, the conduct of campaigns, etc. The chiefs of divisions have been too much driven with work to compile the data required. One not in the midst of the work can hardly realize what an undertaking it is to call 125,000 men into the field at one time, coming from all the states, and to have them mustered and entered in camps on so short notice, and this, too, when we had scarcely any camp outfit for their accommodation, all having to be provided for by the war department.

As you know, when the war was declared there was no equipment whatever for the volunteers in store. This was successfully accomplished, with very few accidents, as a matter of record. Subsequent calls, including the regular army, which numbered about 75,000 men when war was declared, made a total of 200,000 men, 200,000 in all in so short a time has been a great work.

Thus from the homes of 250,000 volunteers has been constant and great anxiety as to what might happen to their soldiers and hundreds of inquiries made by relatives and friends. We have been receiving every day concerning individual soldiers. The feeling on the part of these individuals that the war department is responsible for the care of their men individually has naturally aroused sympathy in case of sickness and death, and has created much sorrow.

Every effort has been made from the beginning to furnish every camp with all appliances asked for, but of course the commanding officers in the field are the ones who have direct charge of the men. For instance, one army corps commander has division orders and enforces them, respecting sanitary affairs, and he has to-day but a fraction over two per cent. on the sick list. Others have not been successful and the consequences are that typhoid and other fevers have been bred and spread to a considerable extent. One regiment in the Chickamauga camp has a colonel who enforces sanitary rules in his regiment, obliging the men to boil all the water they drink, keeping the camp clean and the roads and the area less than 15 sick, and the camp too, is in an unfavorable place as any in the command. Others more favorably situated have ten times that number on the sick list. One of the regiments of the last call, not yet moved from its state, has a high percentage of typhoid fever.

Concerning the Santiago campaign, when the ships left Tampa they had on board three months' provisions and an abundance of hospital supplies. They had lighters to unload at point of debarkation. These lighters were lost in a feverish storm, and the army soon as we were notified of the fact, two tons of lighters were sent from Mobile and New Orleans, which were also overtaken by storms and lost. The navy supplied us with lighters and one of them was wrecked. The army disembarked, getting out of a portion of the supplies and medical stores, and immediately marched to the front to fight the Spaniards. The great difficulty of landing supplies subsequently was because of the wind, which sprang up every morning at ten and made it impossible to land almost impossible the use of small boats, with one lighter, which was all they had left for this purpose.

Of the packers who were employed, 90 per cent. soon fell sick, and heavy rains falling every day, the roads if they could be called such became impassable for vehicles. Pack animals had to be employed to carry food to the army, being extended to the right around Santiago, increased the distance from the coast every day and made the task more difficult. When yellow fever broke out, the fever list increased into the thousands, it was for a time supposed that it was principally yellow fever. The bringing of troops north at once after the surrender, under such conditions, would have been certain death to a vast number, but, upon inquiry, it was ascertained that very few of these cases, comparatively, were yellow fever, when it was at once decided to bring the army home as speedily as possible.

To give you a little idea of the work that has been done I send the following:

The work of the adjutant general's department has been to muster and order to their stations, to be precise, 218,400 volunteers and 24,900 for the regular army—this, with a reduced force, as many staff officers from all of the departments had been promoted and ordered to the field.

The chief of engineers reports an expenditure of \$300,000 for harbor defenses, building emplacements of heavy guns, mortar batteries and mines.

The surgeon general has had the enormous work of fitting up hospitals, organizing the medical corps, employing male and female nurses, contract surgeons, being surgeons who are employed from civil life, besides those commissioned as corps, divisions and brigade surgeons, furnishing the supplies and answering the demands from all over the country and from camps at Santiago, Porto Rico and Manila. The work done in this line is almost beyond comprehension.

The commissary general had purchased and distributed up to August 11 119,927,235 pounds of rations, which have been transported and distributed to all armies in the field here and at Santiago, Porto Rico and Manila, besides the large quantity distributed among the destitute Cubans.

The quartermaster general's report is too long to give an approximate idea of his work in the way of transportation to Honolulu, Manila, Santiago and Porto Rico and return home, there have been sent 81,938 men, with artillery equipment and supplies. By rail in this country there have been transported, 2,700 officers, 23,007 enlisted men; also 40,582 animals, besides thousands of wagons, artillery and other quartermaster, commissary, ordnance, medical and signal service stores. The total number of articles of clothing and camp equipment distributed to the army by the quartermaster's department has been 6,774,483, of which I can only mention a few articles, as follows: Blankets, 43,779; blankets, 23,772; trousers, 100,124; hats, 434,106; canvas belt uniforms, 83,321; shoes, 1,117,678; undershirts, 738,561; tents, 172,142, etc., etc.

The total weight of food and forage distributed daily to the army is, approximately, 500 tons.

Added to this is the large fleet of transports chartered and purchased, the management of the same in conveying troops, supplies and ammunition.

The signal corps has provided most efficient service, furnishing cable, telegraph, telephone and signal services to the different commands in the field.

If you had a day or two to spare, I would like to send you these statements in detail which I think would bewilder you, if anything was. Sincerely yours, R. A. ALGER.

## More Troops Reach Manila.

Manila, Aug. 22.—The American transports Peru and Puebla, having on board Gen. Otis and Gen. Hughes, arrived here yesterday morning. There was no serious illness on board either of the vessels.

## OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

The National Conference at Saratoga, N. Y., Passes Resolutions Against Expansion and for International Arbitration.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The national conference on the foreign policy of the United States adjourned on Saturday after passing resolutions against expansion. The resolutions stated that the rescued people of the surrendered islands were in a sense temporarily the wards of the conquering nation and that we should treat them as such, but as soon as the islands could be trusted to govern themselves they should be allowed to do so, the United States retaining under its authority only necessary naval stations. A resolution heartily approving of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration was also passed.

## Will Have Fifty Thousand Men.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 20.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee stopped here on his way back to Jacksonville. He said he would take the entire Seventh army corps and some additional troops to Cuba not later than October 1. Gen. Lee will have an army of 50,000. He will resign his commission in the spring to return to Virginia to make the canvass for the United States senate.

## Calls Manila Engagement a Sham.

New York, Aug. 20.—A dispatch from Hong Kong says: An American naval officer who arrived from Manila on the dispatch boat Zafiro says of the capture of Manila: "The Americans practically walked into Manila Saturday. The story of the Spaniards making a desperate resistance is untrue. Their defense was a mere sham and a formality."

Missouri Democratic Committee. St. Louis, Aug. 20.—Virgil Conkling, of Carroll county, was unanimously elected secretary of the state democratic committee. James E. Herford, of St. Louis county, was elected treasurer. By a decisive vote the proposition to remove the committee's headquarters from St. Louis to Jefferson City was defeated.

## Manila Will Rival Hong Kong.

Paris, Aug. 20.—The influence of America in the far east is the subject of comment by the press here. The Soleil says: "The Americans will quadruple the value of the Philippines, and Manila will become the rival of Hong Kong. The United States will have a preponderating situation in Chinese waters."

## Healing Miles' Sick Home.

New York, Aug. 20.—The hospital ship Relief has arrived here. The Relief left Ponce August 14 and Mayaguez the next day. She carried 248 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. Miles' army. Ten deaths from typhoid fever occurred upon the voyage. Nine of the victims were buried at sea.

## "BATTLE OF JULY THIRD."

Designation Which Has Been Chosen for Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

A name has been found at last for the remarkable naval battle between the American and Spanish fleets that resulted in the destruction of Cervera's squadron. The absence of a name has been felt in the clumsy attempts made in official reports to refer to the engagement. Lieut. Whittlesey, of the navigation bureau, has evolved a name that is likely to be formally adopted for the engagement. It is "The Battle of July Third."

He does this for the reason that some of the most famous battles that the world has known have been christened as of the date upon which they were fought. Thus, the "Battle of July First" was attached to the famous naval engagement fought in midocean between Lord Howe's fleet on one side and the combined French and Spanish fleets on the other, which resulted in the memorable victory for the British navy.

## Fired Missourians Want to Quit.

Thoroughfare Gap, Va., Aug. 20.—A sensation was created in the Third Missouri camp when the officers discovered that nearly every man in the regiment had signed a petition to have the regiment mustered out. The petition is addressed to Congressman Cowherd and in asking his acquiescence states that the men enlist to fight, not for garrison duty, that the war is over and that their families need them at home.

## Duncan May Go Free.

Thoroughfare Gap, Va., Aug. 20.—The impression now prevails that Dr. Duncan, of the Kansas regiment, will not be convicted. As yet no evidence has been introduced showing that the body of Humphrey was taken out of the grave or that Duncan deliberately had taken any hand in the desecration of the graves. Maj. Harvey is defending Duncan.

## Spanish Prisoners Sell.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The war department has received the following cable dispatch, giving particulars of the departure of Spanish prisoners: Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 19.—H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General Washington: Cabanossa sailed this morning with 2,146 men, 10 officers, 44 women, 45 children. Two others are loaded and probably will sail this afternoon.—Shafter.

## Mysterious Death of a Woman.

Macon, Mo., Aug. 20.—The dead body of Mrs. Caroline Taylor, a widow of 55 or 60, was found in the public road west of Bevier. She was bruised about the face and blood gushed from her mouth. Cause of death not ascertained.

## Four Killed by a Falling Corral.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.—Four men were killed and five others badly injured yesterday afternoon by the collapse of a corral on the new building in the course of erection at 475 and 477 North Fifth street.

The Holiness people are holding an interstate camp-meeting at Fort Scott, Kan., with preachers present from all over Kansas and Missouri.

## SPAIN WILL HAGGLE.

She Will Ask Compensation for Public Works in Cuba.

## THE CAPITULATION OF MANILA.

The Spanish Government Will Insist That It Shall Have No Effect on the Peace Negotiations Unfavorable to Spain—Senator Sagasta's Remarks.

Madrid, Aug. 20.—It is rumored that the government will instruct the Cuban commission to present a strong case for the recognition of Spanish claims for compensation for the cession of public works in Cuba, the compensation to take the form of saddling upon Cuba the bulk of the Cuban debt existing in 1895. The papers advocate the strengthening of Cesta and Andalusian ports, in anticipation of Anglo-Russian eventualities. The government has resolved to insist that the capitulation of Manila after the signing of the protocol shall have no effect in the peace negotiations unfavorable to Spain. In any event, the government holds that the capitulation, having been signed by the command of the town, does not entail the surrender of the whole of the Philippines.

The cabinet council, last night decided to appoint Gen. Gonzales Ferrado, second in command in China; Rear Admiral Luis Pastor Landero, who succeeded Admiral Navarro, the Spanish commander in Cuban waters, and Marquis de Montoro, minister of finance in the insular cabinet, as the commission of evacuation for Cuba. The Porto Rican commission has not yet been appointed, the government awaiting an expression of the views of Gov. Gen. Macias, but it has been decided that Admiral Vallesino shall be one of the commissioners.

The peace commissioners have not been nominated, but it is believed the composition of the commission has been decided upon, though the names of its members will not be published yet, as the government is resolved to take advantage of the delay granted by the protocol in order to avoid a cabinet crisis. El Liberal publishes remarks made by Senor Sagasta on the diplomatic and political situation, quoting the premier as follows:

From a legal point of view, the present state of things is neither peace nor war, but merely a suspension of hostilities. An armistice would have allowed us to displace better the severity of the situation, but the United States declined to agree to our making a step further in advance.

The questions to be solved are numerous and complex. What we have done first is to lay down certain bases, on which each minister may make any observation which study of the subject suggests. These will continue to be treated in daily cabinet councils, it being held that the bases in question are the fundamental instructions for the guidance for the various commissions in the forthcoming negotiations, to be supplemented and rectified subsequently by telegraph.

In Cuba, besides evacuation, there are many other problems. Spain may abolish her sovereignty over the great Antilles, but there will remain the question of editors and all our property. There are lawsuits before the tribunals affecting the interests of the Spaniards. Where and when will these be decided? In Havana, where a large number of criminals have been condemned by the Spanish tribunals, what is to be done with them?

Then there are other questions for which we have to fix a base of discussion and agreement regarding the Philippines. Besides these and other problems of greater importance there is a preliminary question to be discussed. According to international law, a suspension of hostilities has been signed and the surrender of Manila ought to have no legal efficacy. How will that principle be understood by the United States? This causes a much anxiety, and we give it great attention, but we are still awaiting the information demanded from Gen. Jaudenes, which has not yet reached us on account of the difficulties of communication between Manila and Hong Kong.

These remarks have all the appearance of being authentic, as they are in accord with information from other sources and in harmony with Senor Sagasta's usual style. The public is still anxious for an explanation of Gov. Gen. Augusti's mysterious departure from Manila, but its curiosity is not likely to be satisfied for some time, the government declining to say anything.

All the indications are that the peace negotiations will be prolonged. The opposition factions are redoubting the agitation for convoking the cortes, and it is said that Senor Sagasta begins to hesitate, although he shares the opinion of Duke Almodovar de Rio, the foreign minister, as to the inconvenience involved in a meeting of the cortes and a series of debates during peace negotiations. It is possible that the cortes will meet after the elections to the councils general about the middle of September.

## TO ARRANGE FOR TREATIES.

London, Aug. 20.—The Daily Mail's correspondent in Madrid gives the gist of an interview with Senor Sagasta, similar to that published in El Liberal, adding that the peace commission will arrange for treaties by which Spanish goods will obtain advantages in Cuba and Porto Rico in exchange for similar advantages given the Americans in the Philippines.

## Sanitary Report from Shafter.

Washington, Aug. 20.—In his dispatch to the war department last night concerning the health conditions of his troops, Gen. Shafter reports the death of ten men. Sanitary report for August 19: Total number sick, 1,245; total number fever cases, 915; total number new cases, 91; total number fever cases returned to duty, 130.

## Will Build Her Own Railways.

Yokohama, Aug. 20.—The Korean government, replying to a German request for concessions, has notified the German consul at Seoul that it proposes to establish a railway bureau and to construct its own railways and that therefore no further concessions will be granted.

## Transfer of Baseball Teams.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 20.—The Western Baseball league deal involving the transfer of the present Columbus and St. Joseph teams to Denver and Chicago, respectively, has finally been arranged.

## TO REWARD THE CHINESE.

Admiral Dewey Favors Making Citizens of the Chinese on His Ships.

Admiral Dewey's recent mail communication to the navy department has given the most generous recognition to all those who participated in any way on board the American ships during the battle of Manila, and includes a specific recommendation as to the Chinese who are serving in various minor capacities. This recommendation, affecting the question of citizenship, was turned over by the navy to the state department, where the following statement was made:

"In further proof of the nobility of character of Admiral Dewey is his recommendation to the United States government that the Chinese servants and other Chinese who were on the ships of his squadron during the battle at Manila, and who rendered most efficient service on that occasion and behaved in a most exemplary manner, be recognized by this government in some substantial manner. He seems to think that men who have battled for our country should not be excluded from it. In referring to these Chinese he says that they showed such courage and energy in the face of the enemy that they were certainly worthy of the treatment accorded citizens of other countries who have not exposed their lives for the country in which they seek citizenship. He is decidedly in favor of recognizing these brave and useful Chinese in such a way as shall admit them to the United States in case they desire to enter it and to become citizens of it."

## Roosevelt Will Be Honored.

New York, Aug. 21.—Theodore Roosevelt, colonel of the "rough riders" and the choice of New York republicans for governor, in all probability will be nominated to succeed Frank S. Black at the Saratoga convention next month.

## Gen. Merriam Leaves for Manila.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—The transport Arizona, with Gen. Merriam and staff and about 1,300 troops, sailed for Manila via Honolulu yesterday. The Scandia, with another detachment of soldiers, will depart in a few days.

## Army and Navy Thanked.

Washington, Aug. 22.—President McKinley last night cabled to Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt his and the nation's congratulations upon their capture of Manila.

## McKinley to Visit Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 22.—President Wattle, of the Transmississippi exposition, has received a dispatch from Washington stating that President McKinley has given a positive assurance of his consent to be the guest of the exposition during the grand peace jubilee, which will be the feature of early October.

## First Mail for Spain Starts.

New York, Aug. 22.—The French line steamship La Normandie, which sailed for Havre, carried the first mail to leave this country for Spain since the beginning of the war. There were two sacks of letters for Madrid, two sacks of letters for Barcelona and three sacks of letters for the north of Spain.

## Star Pointer's Remarkable Race.

Joliet, Ill., Aug. 19.—Star Pointer made an effort yesterday to lower the world's and his own record. A fast track favored him, but a cool breeze on the back stretch was a handicap and made the time, 1:59½, a truly marvelous performance. He passed the quarter in 30½ seconds and the half in 1:00¼. At the three-quarters the watches clicked 1:29½ and the great bay came under the wire in 1:59½, the most remarkable time ever made by horse, conditions considered.

## The Alliance Sailed to-day.

San Francisco, Aug. 19.—Three hundred and twenty-five officers and men of the New York regiment embarked on board the steamship Alliance yesterday and sailed for Honolulu to-day. Gen. Merriam stated that the Scandia and Arizona will probably sail some time Sunday forenoon. In addition to these troops the two transports will carry 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition for the Philippine forces.

## Handsome New Depot for Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Kan., Aug. 19.—The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railway has a force of men at work in this city breaking ground for the new handsome brick depot they will build and have completed by October 1. The building will be of stone and pressed brick, and will be as large as the stations at terminal or division points.

## Yellow Fever at Key West.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The naval fleet in southern waters is rapidly being moved north, and the naval orders issued yesterday show that no fewer than 18 warships, many of the small auxiliary type, were ordered from Key West to Fort Monroe. This action is taken because of the spread of yellow fever at Key West.